United Nations S/2008/373

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 June 2008

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of H.E. Mr. Omer Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, to the Security Council mission to the Sudan from 3 to 5 June 2008 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Akec **Khoc**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

08-37455 (E) 180608

Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement by H.E. Mr. Omer Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, at the opening of talks with the Security Council mission, in Khartoum on 5 June 2008

- Your Excellencies,
- Distinguished Members of the Council
- Respected Members of the Sudanese Side
- Ladies and Gentlemen

It is for me an honour as it is a pleasure to warmly welcome you, and to extend the felicitations and best wishes of the Sudan Government and people for a pleasant stay and successful outcome of your visit. Our pleasure is compounded to see the entire Council membership in our midst, reflecting a partnership towards peace and prosperity which we greatly cherish. Your visit is doubtedly testimony to the constructive engagement happily in existence between the United Nations and our Country, being one of its oldest members. As its history reveals, and as exhibited in the natural confluence of two great rivers at the heart of its Capital, Sudan has always been a champion of the United Nations ideals of solidarity, inclusion and unity in diversity. We are confident that your visit would reinforce our peoples' determination to and aspirations for the attainment of a prosperous future.

It is one year since the Council undertook its last visit, at the invitation of the Government of the Sudan as part of its Golden Jubilee celebration of independence. Like the current one, previous visits underscored the vitality and centrality of dialogue and constructive interaction. Experience has shown that it is through positive engagement and transparency that issues of mutual concern could be addressed and difficulties surmounted. I would like to assure the representatives of this august Council that Sudan is fully committed to the path of dialogue and mutual beneficial interaction. The talks we have now embarked upon afford us with a great opportunity to continue on this path towards greater understanding and ultimately achievements with respect to our common endeavours.

I have made reference to the Council's previous visit to Sudan on 17 June 2007, which was followed few weeks later by the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1769 on 31st July 2007. While this resolution

has crystallized and embodied the consensus and workable agendas on Darfur between the Sudan and the Security Council arrived at during the Addis Ababa High Level meeting of 16 November 2006, and consequent platforms through which four tracks we identified and agreed upon, namely peace-keeping, peace process, the humanitarian, rehabilitation and development, the implementation of the CPA on the other hand confirmed in no uncertain terms that peace in our country is no longer a dream as it has become an irreversible strategic choice.

In translating the CPA provisions into reality all the constitutional and governance institutions necessary to implement the peace agreement have been formed. At the executive level, all institutions including the Presidency, the Government of National Unity, The Government of Southern Sudan, and the States' Governments have been set up. The legislative institutions at the National, Southern Sudan and States' levels have been also made operational. At the judicial level, I am delighted to inform that the National Judicial Service Commission along with the Constitutional Court have been set up. Likewise, all the Commissions stipulated in the CPA, such as the National Constitutional Review Commission, the Assessment and Evaluation Review Commission, the National Petroleum Commission, the National Public Service Commission, the Commission on the Rights of Non-Muslims in the National Capital, and the Ad hoc North-South Border Commission have been formed and are all now carrying out their duties diligently and conscientiously. While we were able to establish and operationalize the constitutional and legal structures as well as necessary mechanisms and modalities of implementation and follow-up in the form of commissions, committees and councils, the formation of the Government of National Unity in which more than 14 political parties and organizations are represented reflected the diversity and richness of our political life, and the successful implementation of the National Census gave credence also to the commitment of the partners to implement the CPA in letter and spirit.

Distinguished members of the Security Council would recall that the implementation of the CPA is in accordance with specific time frames. With respect to the provisions whose time has come, few sections of the CPA remain to be implemented and we are striving hard to reach a common understanding on them. The top most remaining issue is Abyei. I am pleased to inform you that it would soon be settled through on-going consultations between the two partners who are fully committed to

add it to the list of CPA achievements. The commitment and determination of the two partners to settle outstanding issues in spirit of cooperation and partnership is the CPA greatest asset, a sine qua non for the smooth implementation of the entire body of the agreement.

Whilst my country holds dearly the CPA obligations, it looks forward to the international community to deliver on its pledges towards the essential peace requirements, namely the pledges made at Oslo 2005 Donor Conference and the ones that have recently been made in Norway early May 2008. We also look forward to see similar move towards prompt cancellation of my country's external debt as well as the lifting of unilateral sanctions which defeat the very objective and essence of the CPA itself and hinder the reconstruction and development efforts, as the Sudanese citizen has long been waiting for the peace dividends.

Apart from the imperative of reconstruction and development, we earnestly look forward for the international community's assistance in our efforts to achieve the goal of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) as well as support for the Joint Integrated Units (JIUs).

The CPA is indeed one of my country's major national achievements. We look with pride to the remarkable gains and achievements realized, fully committed to continue with the implementation processes, including remaining issues, within the CPA specified mechanisms, while also refining our performance. I can assure you of our resolve in this regard. I would like also in this connection to commend the kind assistance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) within its current agreed upon mandate.

- Excellencies the Co-Chairs,
- Distinguished Members,

The Darfur problem remains the center of the preoccupation and concern of the Sudanese Government and people as it is their responsibility, first and foremost. There is no person or entity more concerned or more determined to stop bloodshed and realize peace and stability in Darfur than the Sudanese Government and its people. In our search for lasting peace, the Government is adamant on leaving no stone unturned towards reaching a political settlement commensurate with our firm conviction that it is only through peaceful means as opposed to military options that a durable solution could be found. In the twist and

turns of the Darfur problem, my country which is credited by the international community for ending one of Africa's longest wars, has been a subject of an unfair an ill-intentioned campaign from some quarters bent on exploiting the crisis in Darfur to serve their agendas and designs. This vicious campaign has targeted policies and stance of my country and strived to exaggerate and distort facts along with tarnishing the image, heritage and values of our people. The recent attack on our national capital by the rebel group Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) is yet another reminder of the real impediments and obstruction, namely the rebel groups and the vicious external interferences and influences. My country that has repeatedly reaffirmed its full adherence and commitment to the objective of peace and stability, renews its resolve to realize peace and stability in Darfur. In so doing, we will consolidate our constructive engagement and partnership with the African Union and the United Nations.

Indeed since the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1769 Sudan took seriously and delivered on its commitments with regard to the deployment of UNAMID. A high level Committee was established comprising all relevant Government authorities to ensure that the deployment goes as planned. Land and other logistical requirements were given. Issues pertaining to prompt custom clearance and visas were streamlined and enhanced. The legal framework was arrived at through the signing of the Status of Force Agreement (SOFA) despite the DPKO's four month delay in handing over the draft document to the Sudanese side, contrary to Resolution 1769 provisions. Regular meetings continue to be held between all relevant institutions and the UNAMID leadership. UNAMID is increasing its activities with each passing month as confirmed by the latest briefing by the Secretary General to the Security Council on 14 May 2008. Discussions are continuing between the Government authorities and UNAMID, in the spirit of cooperation and partnership, on best ways and means to enhance UNAMID deployment, on ensuring smooth and safe movement of goods from the seaport to Darfur, including the plans for other land routes envisaged by the Department of Field Support as well as the building of new camps. While the Government has exhibited in no uncertain terms its full commitment to the deployment of UNAMID, it is disheartening to note that the failures or shortcoming of other actors are, from time to time, unfairly abortioned or attributed to the Sudanese side. Indeed the United Nations has not been able to implement the Light and Heavy Support Packages as planned; a matter that has undoubtedly affected UNAMID operational

requirements in terms of needed rehabilitation of roads and airports to augment the capability of the Mission including its ability to perform night flights. While my Government if fully committed to continue with its cooperation, we urge other stakeholders to discharge their responsibilities through providing the critical assets needed and also ensuring the African Character of the operation, including undertaking required technical visits to the African troop contributing countries. And as has been decided by the UN General Assembly resolution on financing UNAMID, we urge similar attention be given to local procurements and contractors.

- Excellencies the Co-Chairs,
- Distinguished Members,

There is no doubt a consensus in the international community that the political process should be accorded necessary priority. The centrality and priority of the political process has not only been underscored in the various platforms and forums including the Addis Ababa High Level Consultations, the AU Peace and Security Council decisions and Security Council resolution 1769 itself, but recent developments have also made such task a compelling and urgent necessity. The Government of National Unity, while expressing its commitment and support to the AU-UN Joint Mediation in order to having peace to keep, looks forward for the rejuvenation of the mediation, including the long-awaited appointment of a Chief Negotiator.

The Sudan Government has long made the peaceful resolution of the Darfur problem a major an overriding responsibility. Your august body would recall that the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) under the auspices of the African Union and the support of the international community on 5 May 2006 marked a turning point in the search for a peaceful solution. Despite the fact that the activities of the DPA non-signatories had negatively impacted on the efforts aimed at lasting peace and security in Darfur they have not barred the DPA partners from attaining considerable grounds in various aspects. In power-sharing, the Darfur Transitional Authority was formed and necessary appointments to the executive and legislative positions for the sons and daughters of Darfur at all levels of the Government were made. All aspects of power and wealth-sharing along with the security arrangements have been put in place in accordance with the agreement and in full cooperation with its partners. The hostile activities of the non-signatory factions and their insistence to pursue violence and destruction

continue unabated in flagrant defiance of the will to peace that has prevailed after the signing of the DPA. This august body would also recall that in its resolution 1679 on 16 May 2006 the Security Council pledged to consider taking strong and effective measures against any individual or group that violate or undermine the Darfur Peace Agreement. Unfortunately, rather than making pressure on the non-signatories to opt for negotiation and dialogue the pressure has instead been directed against the DPA signatories themselves. This, coupled with the negative signals emanating from certain quarters in the international community, made the rebel factions more intransigent as they continue to endanger the humanitarian situation and the peace prospects.

The Government of National Unity, you would recall, has further demonstrated its commitment to the peace process when it dispatched a high-level delegation to the Sirte meeting organized under the auspices of the AU-UN Joint Mediation on 27 October 2007, and also announced a unilateral cease-fire therein. Unfortunately the rebel factions chose to paralyze the process and the objectives of attaining lasting peace in Darfur. In reiterating the primacy and centrality of the peace process, we call on all countries harboring leaders of the rebel factions to demonstrate their commitment to peace, and to exert necessary pressure on them to come to the negotiating table.

- Your Excellencies,
- Distinguished Participants,

The Government of National Unity continues to attach great importance to the humanitarian situation in Darfur. My country has consistently been fully committed to facilitating unhindered access of the flow of relief to the affected and needy population. It has also endeavoured to facilitate the work and movement of the many humanitarian organizations operating in Darfur. The Government's efforts were crowned with the agreement for the facilitation of humanitarian work signed with the United Nations on March 28, 2007 and which is successfully being implemented through a joint mechanism comprising the Government, the United Nations and national and international non-governmental organizations. Despite statements to the contrary, the humanitarian situation is witnessing clear improvement confirmed by the health and humanitarian indicators and supported by the absence of epidemics, hunger and food shortages; indicators that are better than many other states in the country. The 'Fast Track'

mechanism has greatly helped to augment the humanitarian processes. On the other hand, the movement of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to their villages bear witness to this improvement. While my country will continue to seek all avenues and means to improve the humanitarian situation, we caution against statements exaggerating the status of the humanitarian realities in Darfur including those relating to the number of deaths who unfortunately fall victims to the conflict. Your Excellencies would agree with me that does not auger well with required credibility and professionalism.

- Excellencies the Co-Chairs,
- Distinguished Members,

The Security Council has on many occasions been briefed on the overall situation in the region relating to the Sudan-Chad relations and the Chadian destabilization acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan. The Chadian Government open and flagrant involvement has not only caused the prolongation of the Darfur problem and the sufferings of our people but has also taken a dangerous turn when Chad fully supported and designed the most condemnable attack on the Sudan national Capital on 10 May 2008. The Chadian aggressive and most unfriendly policies of destabilization has shown to the entire world the extent of its dangerous interferences in the internal affairs of our country which resulted in more destruction of properties and terrorizing of the innocent civilians. The attack further demonstrated the real agendas of the so-called Justice and Equality Movement that have nothing to do with the issues and demands of the Darfurians in power and wealth-sharing. My Government has consistently briefed the Security Council on the Chadian and JEM designs through its various communications to the Security Council. If left unchecked, the Chadian Government's policies have the effect of jeopardizing the international community's efforts to finding durable peace and stability in Darfur as it would also endanger regional stability and tranquility in violation of bilateral and regional agreements, including the Dakar Accord. We are hopeful that the wide condemnation of the attack on the Sudanese capital would signal a moment of truth for the international community towards addressing the real impediments to peace in the Sudan and in our region.

- Your Excellencies,

The thematic debates on Africa and the periodic tradition by the Council to visit the Continent is a praiseworthy move that would give it

first hand information on the realities and complexities of issues and situations that are more than ever impacted by climate change, environmental degradation, poverty, current economic and trade scenarios. We note also with appreciation the commendable initiative by South Africa in ably convening a summit meeting last April under the Chairmanship of H. E. President Thabo Mbeki to consider relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, particularly the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security. While anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Security-Council proposed eminent group study on institutionalizing predictable resources and funding for operations undertaken by regional organizations on behalf of the international community, we take pride in the Sudan in constantly endeavouring to tap the resource of our regional organizations, the AU, and its comparative advantage, as seen by the experiences of both AMIS and the hybrid operation.

Allow me in conclusion to seize this opportunity to, once again, welcome your historic visit to the Sudan as part of your African tour. We are hopeful that the visit would generate better understanding of our situation and acquaint you of our national efforts towards lasting peace and stability in the country. Your visit is a demonstration of our common and shared partnership premised on dialogue, as it is only through dialogue and constructive engagement, not confrontation or coercion, that we can together build a bright future for our people. As has already been emphasized, the Government of National Unity is determined to pursue and promote its positive interaction with your august Council to fully implement our four-track engagement in seeing the peace process reinforced, the hybrid operation deployed, the humanitarian situation augmented and improved and the rehabilitation and development ensured as answers to underdevelopment being the root cause of the conflict. It is an opportunity as well to extend our country's sincere appreciation to the Security Council's repeated commitment to the unity, independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Sudan. I wish you an enjoyable and fruitful stay.

United Nations A/62/861–S/2008/374

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 June 2008
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations from 22 to 30 May 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

08-37593 (E) 110608 130608

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 22 to 30 May 2008, inclusive

Air violations

On 22 May 2008, between 0930 hours and 1130 hours, enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at high altitude.

Between 1345 hours and 1430 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Naqurah area.

Between 2210 hours and 2325 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew Tibnin and Bint Jubayl.

On 26 May 2008, between 1040 hours and 1115 hours, enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas. They then intermittently overflew those areas again between 1425 hours and 1530 hours.

On 27 May 2008, between 0720 hours and 1015 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft and enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas.

Between 0730 hours and 0735 hours, opposite the town of Kafr Kila in the area of the fence, an enemy Israeli agricultural reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace in the course of spraying insecticide at said location.

On 28 May 2008, between 1047 hours and 1200 hours, eight enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b in a northerly direction and circled over all regions. They departed over the sea off al-Naqurah.

On 29 May 2008, between 1018 hours and 1028 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab`a farmlands as far as Juniya, and then returned south. They departed over said farmlands.

Between 1048 hours and 1120 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tripoli and circled over the sea between Shikka and Tripoli. They departed over the sea off al-Naqurah.

On 30 May 2008, between 1530 hours and 1700 hours, an enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tibnin area,

Sea violations

On 25 May 2008, at 0050 hours, in the open sea off Ras al-Naqurah, inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an enemy Israeli military launch shone a searchlight in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.

On 30 May 2008, at 1540 hours, an enemy Israeli military launch launched two explosive devices and detonated them south of the line of buoys as a warning to Lebanese swimmers located at a distance of 900 metres north of the line of buoys and several dozen metres from the shore.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 26 May 2008, at 1800 hours, on the outskirts of Mays al-Jabal in the Magharah region, as a woman named Fatimah Taha was engaging in agricultural work in her field next to the Blue Line, an enemy Israeli patrol fired two shots in the air, upon which the aforementioned woman left the area.

United Nations A/62/862–S/2008/375

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 June 2008
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, sea and land during the month of May 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

08-37576 (E) 120608 130608

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during May 2008

Air violations					*Land violations*					
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	*Total*	*Overall total*	*Previous month's violations*
				Crossing of territorial waters, and firing of automatic-weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of flare shells, dropping of artillery shells, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and display of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
33	**26**	**—**	**59**	**3**	**—**	**35**	**—**	**35**	**97**	**50**

United Nations S/2008/376

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 June 2008

Original: English

Afghanistan, Belgium, Croatia, France, Italy, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1659 (2006), 1776 (2007) and 1806 (2008), and the statement of its President on 17 June 2003 (S/PRST/2003/7),

Recalling its resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1735 (2006), and *reiterating* its support for international efforts to combat terrorism in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country, strengthen the foundations of sustainable peace and constitutional democracy and assume their rightful place in the community of nations,

Noting with concern the existing links between international security, terrorism and transnational organized crime, money-laundering, trafficking in illicit drugs and illegal arms, and in this regard *emphasizing* the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge,

Reiterating its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the continued violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the narcotics trade, and the links between illicit drugs trafficking and terrorism, and *Calling upon* the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, in accordance with their respective designated responsibilities as they evolve, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, illegally armed groups, criminals and those involved in the narcotics trade,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotic drugs and also welcoming the efforts of neighbouring countries to address the impact on the region of the production of illicit drugs in Afghanistan,

08-37605 (E) 110608

including through interdiction activities, and encouraging the international and regional organizations to enhance their role in the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotics and precursors, Paying homage to the sacrifice of members of the security forces of Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries in the fight against drug traffickers,

Reiterating its support for the fight against illicit production and trafficking of drugs from and chemical precursors to Afghanistan, in neighbouring countries, countries on trafficking routes, drug destination countries and precursors producing countries, encouraging increased cooperation between those countries to strengthen anti-narcotics controls to curb the drug flow, including through border management cooperation, and expressing its support for the Paris Pact Initiative, for the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference organized in Moscow in June 2006, and for the meeting organized in Kabul in October 2007 in the framework of the Paris Pact Initiative; Stressing the need for Member States to take measures, with the support of relevant international actors to combat the laundering of proceeds of criminal activity, corruption and illicit trafficking in narcotics and precursors in line with the outcome of the Moscow Conference,

Recalling that achieving a sustained and significant reduction in the production and trafficking of narcotics with a view to eliminating the narcotics industry has been identified as a cross-cutting priority by the "Afghanistan Compact" adopted in London in 2006, which provides the framework for the partnership between the Afghan Government and the international community, as well as the Government of Afghanistan's National Drug Control Strategy,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive approach to address the drug problem of Afghanistan, which, to be effective has to be integrated into the wider context of efforts carried out in the three areas of Security, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, and Economic and Social Development, stressing that the development of alternative livelihood programmes is of key importance in the success of the efforts in counter-narcotics in Afghanistan, and reiterating that extensive efforts have also to be made to reduce the demand of drugs globally in order to contribute to the sustainability of the elimination of illicit cultivation in Afghanistan,

Expressing utmost concern at the increase of illegal smuggling, for illicit use, to and within Afghanistan of chemical precursors needed to produce heroin, in particular acetic anhydride, and also hydrochloric acid and acetone, linked to the high level of opium cultivation, production and trafficking, and noting that most of the opium produced in Afghanistan is now processed in the country,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States decided to establish the year 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or significantly reduce, inter alia, the diversion of precursors, and recognizing that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Acknowledging the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council as the central policymaking and coordinating body within the United Nations system on international drug control issues, and

welcoming its intention to consider the issue of precursors control as one of the central questions to be discussed during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Acknowledging the mandate and the leading role played by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), as an independent treaty body, in the implementation of the United Nations international drug control conventions and the international control of precursors,

Stressing the central role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in assisting Member States, notably by providing technical assistance, in the fight against illicit drugs,

1. *Expresses* utmost concern at the high level of opium cultivation, production and trafficking, which involves in particular the diversion of chemical precursors, and stresses once again the serious harm that it causes to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally, and to the success of the international efforts;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to increase international and regional cooperation in order to counter the illicit production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, including by strengthening the monitoring of the international trade in chemical precursors, notably but not limited to acetic anhydride, and to prevent attempts to divert the substances from licit international trade for illicit use in Afghanistan;

3. *Invites* all Member States, in particular chemical precursors producing countries, Afghanistan, neighbouring countries, and all countries on the trafficking routes to increase their cooperation with the INCB, notably by fully complying with the provisions of article 12 of United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, in order to eliminate loopholes utilized by criminal organizations to divert chemical precursors from licit international trade;

4. *Urges* exporting States to ensure the systematic notification of all exports of relevant chemical precursors, upon request from importing States, in accordance with provisions of the 1988 Convention, and encourages importing States to request the systematic notification of such exports; also urges the Governments that have not yet done so to register with and utilize the online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications (PEN Online);

5. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and State parties to implement fully the multilateral treaties whose aim is to fight against the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, notably the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, underlines the importance for all States parties to these treaties to implement them fully, and stresses that nothing in this resolution will impose on State parties new obligations with regard to these treaties;

6. *Expresses* its continued support to the commitment and efforts of Afghanistan to achieve a sustained and significant reduction in the production and trafficking of narcotics with a view to complete elimination, *Expresses also* its support to the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy and calls on the Afghan

Government, with the assistance of the international community, to accelerate its implementation, as discussed at the seventh meeting of the Joint Coordinating and Monitoring Board (JCMB) held in Tokyo in February 2008, and *Calls for* additional international support for the priorities identified in that Strategy;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular chemical precursors producing countries, Afghanistan, neighbouring countries and all countries on the trafficking routes to adopt adequate national legislation, consistent with the requirements of relevant international conventions to which they are parties, where it has not yet been done, and to strengthen their national capacities in the areas of (i) regulation and monitoring of manufacture and trade of chemical precursors, with a view to controlling the final destination of such chemicals and (ii) specialized enforcement operations against the diversion of precursors, including for their detection and disposal in Afghanistan and the region, and for strengthening border controls;

8. *Invites* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance and support, in building national capacity in the fields referred to in paragraph 7, to Afghanistan and, where appropriate and upon request, neighbouring countries, including through voluntary contributions to UNODC; *stresses* in particular the importance of training and equipping law enforcement agencies, including border police and customs officers, so as to allow them to deal efficiently with such tasks as detection, scanning, stockpiling, transportation and destruction of chemical precursors; and *encourages* Afghanistan and its neighbours to make full use of such assistance;

9. *Reiterates* its support for the Paris Pact Initiative aimed at facilitating counter-narcotics cooperation and coordination among countries seriously affected by the trafficking of narcotic drugs produced in Afghanistan, for the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference organized in Moscow in June 2006 (S/2006/598), in cooperation with UNODC, and for other international and/or regional relevant initiatives, such as Project Cohesion, and calls upon Paris Pact partners to further promote international and regional initiatives;

10. *Welcomes* the launch, under the guidance of UNODC and the Project Cohesion Task Force, of the Targeted Anti-Trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) initiative, targeting precursors used in the manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan, and urges the Paris Pact partners to cooperate closely in a view to achieve its successful implementation;

11. *Recognizes* the legitimate need of industry to have access to precursors and its important role in preventing the diversion of precursors, and *encourages* all Member States, in particular producing countries, Afghanistan and its neighbours to develop partnerships with the private sector so as to prevent the diversion of precursors;

12. *Looks forward* to the outcome of the international conference in support of Afghanistan, which will be held in Paris on 12 June 2008, and encourages the participants to the Conference to make concrete proposals on the ways to address the problem of diversion of chemical precursors for illicit use, in the wider framework of the discussions on the strengthening of counter-narcotics activities in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and National Drug Control Strategy;

13. *Encourages* Member States to submit to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) for inclusion on the Consolidated List names of individuals and entities participating in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, using proceeds derived from the illicit cultivation, production, and trafficking of narcotic drugs produced in Afghanistan and their precursors, in order to give full effect to the relevant provisions of resolution 1735 (2006);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, as appropriate, in his regular reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the situation in Afghanistan, in close consultation with UNODC and INCB, observations and recommendations on the fight against drug production and trafficking, notably on the issue of the illicit traffic of chemical precursors to and within Afghanistan;

15. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider, in accordance with its mandate, ways to strengthen regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of chemical precursors to and within Afghanistan, and further opportunities for Member States to support the Afghan Government in developing capacities to tackle precursors and trafficking;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.